



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

These pamphlets indicate the important work going on in this line at the Reformatory. At least all school, church, police, and court officials should read them.

*Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of State Charities for the Year Ending September 30, 1916.* By AMOS W. BUTLER, Secretary. pp. 222. Fort Wayne.

THE Board of State Charities is composed of six members and the secretary, all residing in Indianapolis. The work of the board is largely supervisory, having in some degree supervision over nineteen State institutions, outdoor poor relief by township trustees, all charity dispensing organizations of a private nature, compulsory school attendance, county jails, poor houses, and licensing maternity hospitals, boarding houses for infants, boarding homes for infants, and placing agencies. The first part of the report gives a brief but very interesting and valuable history of the growth of State Charities. At the close of the year 1841 the State had one charitable institution with 134 inmates, at the close of 1916 it has nineteen, with 13,218 inmates at an annual cost, including local and county charities, of \$5,953,539.19. Of this expense, \$3,095,665 went to State institutions, \$856,609 to county poor houses, \$283,678 to local orphan homes, \$337,610 for county jails, \$44,485 for truant officers, and \$435,489 for outdoor poor relief. It is impossible in a brief notice to refer to all the data in this report. Parts of it are alarming. It is an inventory of the State's unusable citizens, the salvage corps working among the wreckage.

The board has issued a number of pamphlets indicating its efforts to solve the questions of poverty and defection and its attempts to save some of the unfortunates.

*Bulletin No. 1 of the Indiana Society for Mental Hygiene* is an announcement of the organization of the society, October 16-17, 1916, at Indianapolis, and a statement of its purposes. Ernest H. Lindley, of Bloomington is president.

*Bulletin No. 2* contains the constitution of the society and "Childhood's Bill of Rights", by Virgil H. Lockwood.

*Mothers with Dependent Families*, a Report of the Committee of the Children's Bureau of Indiana, by T. F. Fitzgibbon, president.

*Relief to Parents with Dependent Children*, by the Board of Children's Guardians, by W. C. Duncan. These reports were made at the Sixth Annual Conference of the Children's Bureau of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, October 17, 1916. The titles of the papers indicate their nature.

*A State Aged 100; Glimpses of Social Progress in Indiana During One Hundred Years*, by Alexander Johnson, assisted by Laura Greeley (pp. 20). This is a history of charities in Indiana. The author was the first secretary of the Indiana Board of Charities and Miss Greeley has been chief clerk of the board for many years.

*Prison Sunday*, a pamphlet of 32 pages, is a brief resume of the results of the State Charities and the outlook for the future.

*Seventieth Annual Report of the Indiana School for the Blind, September 30, 1916.* By GEORGE S. WILSON, Superintendent. pp. 61. Fort Wayne.

THE enrollment in the School for the Blind at the end of the year was 122. This school costs about \$45,000 per year. There are seven teachers and a full primary and high school course including music and industrial departments. The school is purely educational. It has been in operation since 1847. Last year there were seven graduates.

*Fiftieth Annual Report of the Indiana Boys' School at Plainfield, for the Year Ending September 30, 1916.* By GUY C. HANNA, Superintendent. Fort Wayne.

THIS school was established in 1867 as the House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders; in 1883 it was named Indiana Reform School for Boys, and in 1903, Indiana Boys' School. Its purpose is to reclaim and educate incorrigible boys. There are now enrolled 554 students. The plant consists of 528 acres of land and about 50 buildings. The expense for maintenance was \$111,590.

*Tenth Annual Report of the Indiana Girls' School for the Year Ending September 30, 1916.* By Dr. KENOSHA SESSIONS, Superintendent. pp. 32. Fort Wayne.

THIS school is located eight miles west of Indiana on the Ben-Hur interurban and the Big Four railway. There are